

The Enterprise.

VOL. 8.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1903.

NO. 26.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.
6:02 A. M. Daily.
7:26 A. M. Daily except Sunday.
9:26 A. M. Daily.
12:38 P. M. Daily.
4:53 P. M. Daily.
5:54 P. M. Daily.
6:56 P. M. Daily.
9:11 P. M. Daily.

SOUTH.
12:10 A. M. Daily.
6:45 A. M. Daily.
7:33 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.
12:38 P. M. Daily.
2:32 P. M. Daily.
7:03 P. M. Daily.

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

The headway of the San Mateo cars between the Cemeteries and Thirtieth St. and San Jose Ave., in twelve minutes, with the exception of Sundays and holidays, when the headway is arranged to suit the travel.

POST OFFICE.

Post office open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:30 a. m. to 4 p. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAIL ARRIVE.

	A. M.	P. M.
From the North	6:45	12:10
"	12:38	2:32
"	6:56	7:03
North	8:33	12:38
South	6:15	6:25

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

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Congregational Sunday School every Sunday 3 p. m. at Butchers' Hall. Old and young are alike cordially invited and will be made welcome.

MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT	
John G. H. Beck	Redwood City
TREASURER	
P. P. Chamberlain	Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR	
C. M. Granger	Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	
J. J. Bullock	Redwood City
ASSESSOR	
C. D. Hayward	Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK	
H. W. Schaberg	Redwood City
COUNTY RECORDER	
John F. Johnston	Redwood City
SHERIFF	
J. H. Mansfield	Redwood City
AUDITOR	
Geo. Barker	Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	
Miss Eliza M. Tilton	Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	
W. C. Crowe	Redwood City
SURVEYOR	
W. B. Gilbert	Redwood City

TELEGRAPHY THE ROAD TO SUCCESS

President Clowry of the Western Union Makes Interesting Observations.

New York.—At the annual meeting of the Magnetic Club Colonel Robert C. Clowry, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, declared there was no quicker path to commercial success than that of the telegraph operator. Clowry was the guest of honor. Two hundred and fifty persons were present. Clowry said in part:

"I believe there is no better business school for a young man than telegraphy, and the careers of many leading business men of this city confirm this belief. Fully 85 per cent of the railway managers of the United States were telegraph operators in their younger days, and I constantly meet men of prominence in every branch of business who served an apprenticeship at the key. To be successful one must be a good listener, and good listening requires preparation. There could be no better preparation than to sit, as it was my good fortune to do, and listen to speeches of the Morse sounder for eight years."

Named for Historic Vessels.

Washington.—Chief Constructor Bowles of the Navy has suggested to Secretary Moody that the two sailing training-ships authorized by the last Congress be named the Hornet and the Peacock and that the training-brig be named the Boxer, to commemorate their gallant prototypes in the War of 1812.

EVENTS OF THE WORLD EPITOMIZED

Important and Interesting Happenings of the Week Briefly Told.

THE LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES

Short, Crisp, Pithy Paragraphs That Give the Cream of the Week's News in a Form Appreciated by All Busy Readers.

Six men are reported to have been killed by an explosion at Vivian, W. Va., at the mines of the Peerless Coal and Coke Company. A small shanty containing a large amount of powder, near the mine, caught fire in some unexplained manner and the explosion followed.

Burglars forced an entrance into the Daniels Bank on Sixteenth street, near Curtis, Denver, Colo., but were frightened away by the buzzing of a burglar alarm before they could attack the safe, in which was about \$100,000 cash. This was the first attempt ever made in Denver to rob a bank safe.

The latest advices from a storm near Evergreen, Ala., show that four persons were killed and several injured. The damage to houses, growing crops and stock was great. The storm first struck Burnt Corn and then passed through a range of country 200 yards in width, demolishing everything in its path.

Colonel Ilie, commanding the Sixth Regiment at Belgrade, Servia, and six other officers, have been arrested at Semlin, Hungarian frontier town in Croatia-Slavonia, six miles from Belgrade, on the charge of conspiring against King Alexander of Servia, who submitted the arrested officers to a personal examination.

A dispatch from Shanghai says that the treaty negotiations between the United States and China are at a standstill, owing to China's refusal to abolish all internal custom-houses in accordance with the American demand. China admits, incidentally, that more than 1000 of these custom-houses remain open.

Ranchers in the vicinity of Augusta, Montana, are suffering great loss through the appearance of a mysterious disease which is killing calves by the hundred. The disease is swift in its action and generally kills in a few hours. The calves grow weak, stagger and then drop to the ground, apparently suffocated. Veterinarians are making an investigation.

Unable to determine with any definiteness the real cause for the recent explosion on the Iowa, the board of investigation at Washington has recommended a critical mechanical and chemical test under the direction of an expert board to establish the condition of the metal of the gun. Secretary Moody, acting on this recommendation, probably will appoint an expert board. The mate of the injured gun was damaged by the explosion. It is recommended that this gun be not fired until thoroughly tested.

The bill appropriating \$50,000 for the expenses of the trip to the St. Louis Fair on April 27th of Governor Odell, his staff and a regiment of State militia has been passed by the Senate of New York. The measure has previously passed the Assembly. The Adjutant-General will now make arrangements for the selection of 1000 picked troops from the National Guard, all of whom shall be selected for their soldierly appearance, who shall act as Governor Odell's personal escort to the Exposition.

Boston born, college bred in mind and body, F. H. Carter, colored, the brother of the head bookkeeper of the Tuskegee Institute and one of Booker T. Washington's right-hand men, was sent to jail at Richmond, Va., for four months for stealing a bicycle from a negro guest of the True Reformers' Hotel. Carter, before he could be arrested, successfully fought off Detective Gibson and escaped and later fought off Gibson and Chief of Detectives Tomlinson. In these two fights Carter displayed more than well the advantage of training in a gymnasium. He is about 20 years old, with considerable intelligence in his face, well dressed and quiet.

General Count von Haeseler, commander of the Sixteenth Army Corps, who is by many critics regarded as

the most able man in the German army, has asked Emperor William to accept his resignation to take effect April 30th, the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into the army. Count Herleson von Haeseler was appointed head of the German Imperial Military Cabinet in May, 1901. He stands high in the estimation of the Kaiser. He has been commander of the Sixteenth Army Corps, stationed at Metz, and his conduct in several army maneuvers held there, in which he has held chief command, has greatly impressed Emperor William with his military ability. The Count has been spoken of as the future Von Moltke.

Miss Rebecca J. Taylor, who recently sought unsuccessfully in the District Court at Washington to compel her reinstatement as a clerk in the War Department, from which Secretary Root dismissed her on account of articles published by her sharply criticizing the Administration's Philippine policy, has received information that she has been left about \$300,000 by the death of an uncle in San Francisco. The dispatch said she had been left the bulk of her uncle's estate and had been made executrix of the will. She has left Washington for San Francisco, but before leaving the city said she would return to Washington in October, when her case will be heard in the Court of Appeals. In the lower court she appeared in her own behalf and made an argument lasting about two days to the Court.

A dispatch to the Chicago Tribune from Buffalo, N. Y., says: Before the Westminster Club D. T. Welsh, one of the original promoters of the Niagara Falls Power Company, said that the Chicago drainage canals, in connection with the power companies now being formed, were fast relegating Niagara to the past. He said: "Enough applications are in Albany now for permission to build and operate power plants to take water from the Niagara river to reduce the flow over the falls at least one-fifth. The Chicago drainage canal is carrying a great volume of water downwards towards the Mississippi, diverting it from the falls. The Canadian Government is granting franchises to companies to use the water as fast as we are on this side. Steps should be taken to restrict the number of concerns allowed to use the water of the river, or it will not be long before our grand cataract will be gone."

BRADSTREET'S WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW

Manufactured Products Are Going Abroad in Larger Volumes.

New York.—Bradstreet's says: Wet weather has retarded retail trade and accentuated the quiet in textiles at wholesale as usual at this season. A beneficial after effect of the Easter rush, however, is an improvement in collections. Export trade is still expanding, cotton and corn being leaders, and manufactured products are also going abroad in larger volume. Last year's record has already been surpassed. Railway earnings are the best ever recorded for this season, gross receipts for March exceeding those of a year ago by about 14 per cent.

The high price of cotton and the numerous labor troubles unsettled the demand for manufactured goods. Men's wear woolen goods for fall delivery are reported backward, and raw wool has steadied slightly. The theory advanced last week that the sugar trade was grounding at the bottom has received support in the increased prices of raw and refined sugar this week. Coffee has weakened in the absence of support from the direction noted last week, that of destroying low grade Brazilian supplies, and new record low prices have been touched by "futures." Copper is slightly higher on the week and other metals are steady. Silver is strengthened and this week sold at the highest point reached in several years.

Manufacturing is active the country over. Building is brisk, entailing a heavy movement of lumber, hardware, paints and glass. Leather is strong, in sympathy with the firmness in hides and with the general activity reported in shoe manufacturing throughout the country. Seasonable changes are responsible for a slight advance in butter.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending with April 16th number 160, against 153 last

SOUTH AFRICA WILL EMPLOY COOLIE LABOR

Commissioners From Transvaal En Route to the Orient to Get Chinese.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN NEEDED

H. H. Noyes Says That White Men Will Not Work in the Mines with Kaffirs and that Yellow Empire Must Supply Demand.

San Francisco.—The feasibility of importing 100,000 Chinese laborers to work in the gold mines of the Transvaal is a question which H. Ross Skinner and H. H. Noyes, at present guests at the Palace Hotel, are now on their way to the Orient to investigate.

"Since the close of the Boer war," said Mr. Noyes, "mining in South Africa has gone ahead with tremendous strides, but the future development of the industry is seriously hampered by the want of cheap labor.

There is not sufficient Kaffir labor to operate the mines, and the Chamber of Mines of South Africa has accordingly undertaken to solve the labor question by looking into the feasibility of importing Chinese labor. The idea of employing white labor is out of the question. White men will not work alongside of Kaffirs. We think, however, that under wise Governmental regulations we will be able to get sufficient Chinese labor to meet the conditions. Mr. Skinner and myself are now on our way to the Orient to report to the Chamber of Mines on the capabilities of the Chinese as a mine worker.

"I have a high opinion of Chinese as mine laborers. I was stationed in the Orient for some years and had an opportunity to observe what they are capable of in that particular line of industry. In the tin mines of the Malay peninsula, which produce four-fifths of the world's supply of tin, they are employed with entire success. The questions involved in the scheme to import coolie labor into the Transvaal are rather of a political nature. There are political objections to the importation of Chinese labor, such, possibly, as exist in this country. We hope, however, to secure the passage of laws in advance of the importation of any laborers, so that the whole business may be carried on under Government supervision. The Chinese will be indentured in China and taken to South Africa for a fixed term of years, and upon the expiration of their fixed term of service will be returned to their homes. This arrangement might overcome any existing political objections which have arisen thus far.

At the present time I think that 100,000 Chinese laborers could be profitably employed in the South African mines, and as the country gets better settled and mining development continues there will be a much larger field for the employment of cheap labor."

German and American Sailors Will Row.

Kiel, Prussia.—The war ships of the United States' European squadron will be welcomed here during the yachting week and the members of the executive committee of the Imperial Yacht Club have already discussed informally how to entertain the American visitors. The crews will be asked to take part in the boat races, to which one day will be given up.

The German men-of-war boats are modeled exactly after the American fashion, supplied by the Navy Department at Washington to Germany several years ago. Therefore the contests between the German and American sailors will be on equal terms.

BIG PACKING-HOUSE BURNS IN TACOMA.

Tacoma, Wash.—The immense packing-house of the Pacific Meat Company on the tide flats was almost entirely destroyed by fire. The loss will aggregate \$200,000. A large stock of dressed meat in storage was also burned as was a quantity of live stock. John C. Boyle, superintendent of the provision department, had a miraculous escape from death. He was shut off by flames on the fourth floor and made a thrilling leap to the second floor down the elevator shaft. The fire was the most spectacular ever seen in Tacoma and was witnessed by thousands of people. The officers can not tell the extent of the insurance, but it will be much below the loss.

DIXIE W. THOMPSON DIES OF DROPSY

Genial Pioneer Whose Figure Was Familiar All Over the State Passes Away.

Santa Barbara.—Dixie W. Thompson, the millionaire bean rancher and resident of California since 1849, died at his residence in that city from the effects of dropsy. He had been ill for the past five months and his death was not unexpected.

Dixie W. Thompson has been for half a century one of the most prominent and interesting characters in the history of the two counties of Santa Barbara and Ventura. His prominence has, in fact, extended over the State and his reputation as the embodiment of the gracious hospitality for which the early Californian was so noted has been heralded from one end of the country to the other.

Whenever there came a distinguished visitor to the State Don Dixie was always called to take part in the reception. His favorite horse, Tecumseh, and his elegant silver mounted saddle and bridle have formed a striking figure in civic parades in all of the largest cities of California during the last ten years.

Mr. Thompson owned the largest bean ranch in the world, located in Ventura county and adjoining the city of Ventura, and for which at one time he refused an offer of \$500,000. He was born in Topsham, Maine, in 1826 and came from a prominent New England family. He was a relative of Captain A. B. Thompson, about whom Dana wrote so interestingly.

BODIES OF MURDERED COUPLE DISCOVERED.

Denver.—A special to the News from Gillette, Wyo., says the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Church, the ranchman and wife to whose murder W. C. Clifton, now in jail at New Castle, has confessed, were found two and a half miles from their ranch buried three feet deep. The searching party had been directed to the spot by Clifton in his confession. Threats of lynching Clifton are made.

BONILLA'S RIVAL A FUGITIVE.

San Salvador, Salvador.—General Sierra, the retiring President of Honduras, who has been dictator beaten by the forces of General Bonilla, the President-elect, has arrived here a fugitive. He was received by the Salvadoran Government, which courteously offered guarantees for his safety.

FATAL WRECK

ON ERIE ROAD

EIGHT KILLED AND TEN HURT IN COLLISION IN NEW YORK.

Jamestown, N. Y.—Eight persons are dead and ten injured, three of them seriously, as the result of a collision between a passenger train and a freight on the Erie Railroad near Red House, N. Y.

Of the dead only one, Robert N. Hotchkiss of Meadville, a brakeman, has been identified. Seven bodies, apparently those of three men, three women and a child, were burned beyond recognition in the fire which followed the wreck. The women are said to have boarded the train at Youngstown, and to have come from Pittsburgh.

R. S. McCready, a mail weigher, of Meadville, Pa., and Frank Barrett of Jamestown, a traveling salesman, are missing, and it is likely two

THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Editor and Proprietor.

Don't impose on others in order to make an imposing show.

Nothing bores an optimist like the history of other people's troubles.

If men were as good as they claim to be they would not have to claim to be as good as they are.

People who know there is little of good to be said of them are always listening in the hope of hearing it.

The question of who founded Rome isn't half so interesting as the identity of the gentleman who made her howl.

The term "deadly parallel" has about outlived its usefulness. Inconsistency in a public man is no longer fatal.

Is the accumulation of money you don't need worth those gray hairs, deep lines of care and decrepitude in middle life?

It is rather a pitiful fact that venerable Oxford has so few generous sons that she must appeal to a Scotch-American ironmaster for help.

The milliner who has discovered that nose defects are curable by a hat brim does not mention remedy for eye diseases caused by veils.

Congressman Lacey's efforts to preserve some of the natural curiosities of the great West will not, we hope, include many of the Western politicians.

So long as Uncle Sam supplies the world with food he can afford to be a little short on warships. Nations are not apt to quarrel with their bread and butter.

If the pituitary gland at the base of the cerebellum does, as Dr. Sajous contends, govern all our bodily functions, why not have it cut out and so avoid the bother of the bodily functions?

Having become tired of seeing the story in print Mr. Rockefeller denies that he ever said he would give \$1,000,000 for a sound stomach. A million dollars is a great deal of money.

Since the President gave that emphatic opinion on the subject of race suicide, the aspirants for office under this administration will hurry up in the matter of raising large and interesting families.

How strange it must seem to Spain to have a minister from Cuba in Madrid! Yet when the Cuban minister presented his credentials to the King the other day, his country was complimented as if it had not rebelled and set up for itself.

A Chicago University professor announces that mechanical shocks caused by the "beating muscular movements, the jar of walking, vibrations in vehicles of transportation and floors of buildings" conduce to long life. We hope he doesn't approve of train wrecks and earthquakes as stimulants.

The retaining of a corps of three score surgeons by a great railroad corporation in order that they may give first aid to the injured in accidents will be generally commended, but is it not the wisest policy for railroads to take such precautions that surgeons need not be called on for the relief of disasters?

Nearly every State Legislature is afflicted with freak legislators, whose ridiculous travesties upon law-making bring the legislative machinery into contempt. Their antics, unrestrained by the rules of the bodies to which they temporarily belong, suggest cerebral infirmity on the part of presiding officers whose plain duty it is to keep the proceedings of Legislatures within the bound of common sense.

Neither the blight nor the early frosts can affect the value of the Chinese peach bloom, even if these things do affect the American fruit growers. This is because the Chinese peach bloom appears on small vases made two or three hundred years ago. One of them, six inches tall, sold in New York last month for thirty-two hundred dollars, enough to buy a good-sized peach orchard in Delaware or California.

After all this is a good old world to live in. Occasionally some ungrateful cur will snap at the hand that formerly fed him. Once in a while some snarling nobody, with neither brains nor ability, will assail those whom a community has already judged his superior. This is one kind of human nature, but it exists in a very small part of our population, and may well be ignored on account of the inconvenience of its results. The great majority of people like one another, have respect for honest manhood and true womanhood, and care very little for those who try to belittle their neighbors.

The average schoolboy may thank fortune that he is not a Mexican collector of customs, for if he were he would be confronted with problems in arithmetic which would make finding the least common multiple seem easy. The finance minister has recently told the collectors that to find the duty to be levied in any given instance they must

multiply one-half of the amount of the duty computed at the prevailing rate by two hundred and forty-seven and a quarter, the rate of exchange for gold, and divide the product by one hundred. This will give the amount actually payable in Mexican money.

The chairman of the Harvard athletic committee, Professor Hollis, declares that rival teams are selected dishonestly and that players are intentionally disabled. The percentage of injuries increases annually and the moral tone of inter-collegiate sport steadfastly declines. That these charges have a basis of truth has long been believed. The gambling spirit has corrupted amateur athletics in the largest and most populous fields. Exposure of convincing facts must tend to deter people from making the annual contests scenes of social distinction and enthusiastic patronage. The sanest minds in higher education have long been of opinion that the athletic fad has been carried further in the United States in association with higher education than is wholesome for the intellectual standard or the morality of the colleges. If the public would refrain from attending the excessively advertised games the true relation of sport to college life would be more speedily ascertained. The reigning brutality of football, the almost total lack of generosity in the greatest contests have aroused disgust and apprehension. There was never anything noble in hitting a man that was down. Even the cultivated heathen were revolted by such brutishness. Football as it is now practiced has largely lost every quality of gentlemanhood and is not above the debasing exhibition of low-prize-fighting when not a criminal fake.

Several years ago a German nobleman who happened to be visiting in this country was introduced one evening to the family circle of a distinguished scholar one of our Eastern States. The German had "thirty-six quarterings" in his coat of arms, together with all the prejudices, greatly exaggerated, of his class, and was inclined to look on Americans as meretricious enough in their way, but as belonging distinctly and of necessity to a lower order of beings. The host was an archaeologist, and having received some of the ancient implements and utensils excavated in Rome at that time by Prof. Rodolfo Lanciani, was explaining to the young and old folk that they were toys used by the little Romans ages ago, which establishes the "solidarity" of youth in all ages. The assembled company forthwith descended to the door of the library and played the games with the antique Roman toys. Neighbors and friends dropped in quite informally, music enlivened the gathering, talk which ranged from the grave to gay was not without its humor and its wit, and as all present were delighted, they all contributed to the delight. When the guests departed, the German, who had drained life to the dregs, had seen society from the Paris Faubourg St. Germain to St. Petersburg, and from Rome to London, was impelled to say that there was the idyll and the true society. No lackeys, no prodigious expense, no frigid formality, but all simplicity, ease which was as attractive as it was natural and wholesome. The German confessed he had discovered a new Arcady, and that society in its new manifestations was a return to the naturalness of former days, which indicated a real advance, a higher civilization. The simple life is not, however, so common nor so frequently an object of desire in America of to-day as to be typical. Those who have means are in so breathless a race to spend, to make a display, to outdo their rivals, to seek pleasure instead of letting pleasure come to them, that artificially, as in all rich societies, has crowded simplicity and naturalness too much into the background. The desire for money is natural, and it is likewise highly commendable. Money means comfort, education for children, protection against old age and sickness, opportunity for self-improvement, and it provides many of the things which distinguish life in a civilized country from life in the haunts of the savage. Stored wealth is, in a word, civilization itself, or rather civilization depends on it. It is no wonder, then, that money is the universal object of the keenest desire, but the wonder is that when men have won wealth they should spend it so foolishly as they do in modern society.

Expected Altogether Too Much. Consumer—See here! My family was out of town all of last month except three days, and yet my gas bill is higher than for the month before!

Clerk (severely)—Well, sir, do you suppose we can keep track of all our customers? This office doesn't run a society department.—Kansas City Journal.

No More Tie Counting. "Do you favor a theater under the patronage of the government?" "I do," answered Stormington Barnes. "I should like to see government ownership of the theaters and government ownership of the railways, and then hope for co-operation between these two great branches of our national system."—Washington Star.

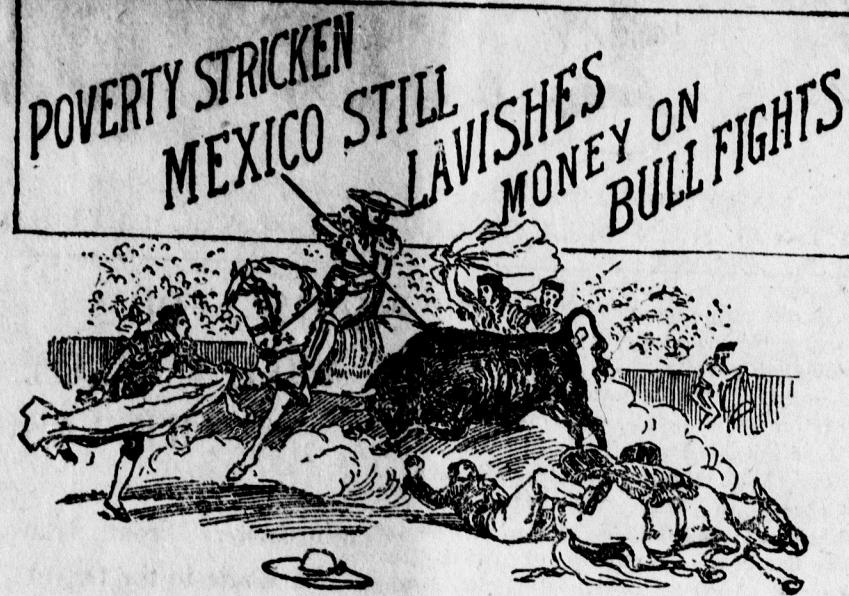
Fishing in the Wrong Place. Tommy—We haven't caught anything.

The Farmer—Wal, you will, b'gosh!—New York Times.

A youth recently married a girl after having proposed thirteen times. The old superstition is still working.

From the raw molasses of love-making to the vinegar of domestic infidelity is truly a bitter change.

The average schoolboy may thank fortune that he is not a Mexican collector of customs, for if he were he would be confronted with problems in arithmetic which would make finding the least common multiple seem easy. The finance minister has recently told the collectors that to find the duty to be levied in any given instance they must



ELECTRIC DEATH FOR RATS.

Effective Protection for Small Birds in a City Zoo.

Superintendent Stephan, of the Cincinnati Zoo, is thinking of getting out a patent. He has not decided exactly what to call the machine he has recently perfected, but in all probability it will be named "Stephan's electric rat exterminator." The invention was born of that necessity which has mothered so many other labor-saving devices and has proved invaluable to the Zoo.

Not long ago a number of rats and stray cats discovered that the Zoo was a splendid place for foraging, and that game birds, such as pheasants and quail, were numerous in the big enclosure. All that was necessary to secure a good meal, free of charge, was to jump the fence and pick out the one which pleased the fancy of the marauder. Superintendent Stephan was the first to discover why so many of these valuable birds were missing every now and then, and it did not take him long to also find a remedy for the trouble. While the Zoo management is willing to replace its animals and fowls that fall victims to ordinary diseases or accidents, it has no desire to furnish food for all the rodents and felines in Avondale, and Mr. Stephan immediately set about putting an end to the free lunches.

One evening, after he had retired to rest, a suspicious noise in the locality of the pheasant enclosure caused him to dress hastily and repair to the spot.

As he approached he noted a large and rusty-looking rat taking French leave over the fence, with a handsome pheasant in its mouth. Mr. Stephan said things that would not look well in print, and sat up the rest of that night, waiting to slay any other rats that might appear on a like errand, but without result.

The next day Mr. Stephan did some deep thinking with satisfactory results. A wire was stretched along the top of the fence and connected with a live electric light wire. When the garden was closed for the night the current was turned on and the superintendent went to bed convinced that there would be lively times for any animal that tried to cross the trocha he had prepared for the enemy. Nor was he wrong.

At daybreak several large and well-fed rodents were discovered as dead as the proverbial door nail on the outside of the fence, where they had fallen after coming in contact with the charged wire. The next night Mr. Stephan was awakened by a wail of pain and surprise that made the air vibrate. At first he thought the animals were holding a political meeting in the carnivora, but another howl put him at ease. It was merely the death wail of a cat which had tempted fate once too often and fallen victim to its own expensive appetite.

The second "banderillo" introduces a novelty. He places a pocket-handkerchief on the ground, stands upon it, and as the bull charges, places his "banderillas" and sways his body out of the road just in time to escape the horns. Three pairs of "banderillas" must be placed, and then the bugle sounds once more.

The "matador" takes the "espada" (sword) and the "muleta," or scarlet cloth, and after asking and receiving the permission of the judge to kill, advances to the bull.

The first "matador" is Reverte Espanol. He waves the scarlet "muleta" before the bull, who blindly charges to find nothing—but as he turns, there again is the tantalizing piece of red before him. After several charges of this kind, he stops, puzzled and somewhat tired, and watches the "muleta" closely. Now is Reverte's time. He turns sideways, the sword poised on a level with the shoulder, glances along it to make sure of his aim and running at the bull, who also charges, he sends it home through the bull's heart.

The bull sinks to his knees, and a small dagger is plunged into the spinal column behind the horns. The King is dead.

The band plays the "Victorious Torero," the people shout, and the body of the bull is hauled away to be put up and sold to the poor people. Then the victorious "torero" makes a circuit of the ring and receives the plaudits of the people. Hats are thrown down into the ring, and happy is he whose hat is thrown back by the hand of the matador. Money and cigars also fall thickly, all picked up by the attendant members of the "cuadrilla."

TRY ROPE SKIPPING.

Novel Remedy for Many of the Ills that Annoy Women.

Times have changed since then, and even the skipping rope has undergone progress. The rope has been promoted, until now it is brought out at all seasons of the year, and is used by old and young alike. Its mission now is the restoration of the skin, the making of a pair of dimples, the strengthening of the heart and the renewal of youthful charm.

From this list it will be seen that the skipping rope is relied upon as a modern miracle worker. And the woman who tries it will agree that it is such to the last inch.

To manipulate the skipping rope properly a rope should be obtained of the kind which is fitted with handles. Thus one can have a support for the fingers to keep the rope from cutting into the hand. Then, too, the handles enable one to shorten the rope and to make highest skips at will.

The second requisite is that the air in which the skipping is performed shall be fresh.

Women go out into the air more than they once did, and when it comes to exercising they exercise directly in the open. Who does not remember the first gymnasiums, stuffy things, under ground usually. Fully heated, almost unventilated, breathing of the heaviness of stone, they have opened to the pupil, who was expected to come in and get health and strength by exercising in the dark place.

The gymnasiums now are luxuriously fitted out. But, if bereft of luxury, they are at least well aired. In one house, where there is a room called by courtesy the gymnasium, the sole apparatus consists of dumb-bells, a bow and arrow, a tin horn, a skipping rope, a wand and a pair of flat irons.

But there are many little low windows, for the gymnasium is an attic.

The point in securing an evangelist

seems to be the same as in getting a new dress; very important that he should come from a larger town.

TRY ROPE SKIPPING.

"You would get along a great deal better if you didn't get so excited," said the calm man to his irascible friend. "Can't you learn to keep your temper?"

"Keep my temper! Well, I like that!" retorted the other. "I'd have you understand that I keep more temper in one day than you have in your possession during a whole year!"

Plenty on Hand.

"You would get along a great deal better if you didn't get so excited," said the calm man to his irascible friend. "Can't you learn to keep your temper?"

"Keep my temper! Well, I like that!" retorted the other. "I'd have you understand that I keep more temper in one day than you have in your possession during a whole year!"

"That would be very funny, my love; very funny."

"Thank you, George. It seems funny to me. But I guess it seems funnier to us than it would to the commanding officer."

"We're no doubt you are quite right, my dear!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

There's probably nothing on earth that can get so badly stuck on itself as a sheet of postage stamp.



A Great Hand: Mike (teaching Pat poker)—Well, what hov yez got? Pat—Four trowels and a black shamrock—Puck.

She—Doctor, is Squeedunk a good place to go for rheumatism? Doctor—Sure. That's where I got mine.—Detroit Free Press.

The Doctor—Are you sure you never buried any one alive? The Undertaker—Well, none of your patients, at least.—Chicago Daily News.

Frightful: "Pat has got an awful gash in his face." "Does it seem to hurt him much?" "No. He uses it to eat with."—New York Sun.

When Mr. Casey died he left all he had to the orphan asylum." "Indeed! That was nice of him. What did he leave?" "His twelve children."—Chicago Evening Post.

A Sunnny South Item: "Where in t'haun are you going with that stove and all those overcoats?" "I am going, my friend, to spend the winter in Florida."—Atlanta Constitution.

Phrapper (after his tenth miss)—Oh, hang the birds! Keeper—Sorry, sir, but we ain't got no string; but if you likes to let me have the gun I'll shoot 'em for you.—Glasgow Evening Times.

Quickest Way: Mr. Kidder—People say that it is impossible to find a needle in a haystack—but they're wrong. Mrs. Kidder—How would you go about it? Mr. Kidder—Walk across the stack in my stocking feet.—Denver Republican.

Dr. Smarty—Had a very delicate operation at my place yesterday. Removed an arm from a lady's waist. Dr. Synex—if it was your arm the operation could not have been very painful to the lady.—Boston Transcript.

"And now," said the teacher, at the end of a long description of the brain, "where is the seat of memory? Can any of you tell me?" "Yessum," replied Johnny Brighteyes; "in the little finger, where you tie a string around it to make you recoleot"—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Restful Rawlins—Dat new hobo hex jess completed his first "century" ride on de trucks in a freight train! Narro-Gauge Nevins—Did it please him much? Restful Rawlins—Not a bitt! He said de dust an' jolts reminded him uv de days when he wuz rich an' owned an' "auto!"—Puck.

Shopkeeper (whose patience is completely exhausted)—Snippers, call the porter to kick this fellow out. Importunate Commercial Traveler (undamned)—Now, while we're waiting for the porter, I'll show you an entirely new line—best thing you ever laid eyes on.—Glasgow Evening Times.

"Are you sure the course is clear?" she whispered, sliding down to the arms of her lover. "Yes," he responded: "I succeeded in boring a hole in the waterpipe. Your father has discovered it, and will keep his finger over the hole until the plumber arrives. Come!"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Somewhat Broken: "Was Mrs. Murphy pleased when she heard her husband's voice on the phonograph?" "Very much so." "But the record was scratched and his speech sounded incoherently." "Yes, she said it sounded just like him talking when he came home from the club."—Chicago News.

The Self-Effacing Act: Myer—In olden time it is said that it was possible for a man to render himself invisible. Gyer—Pshaw! that's not at all remarkable. Men in this country are doing it every day. Myer—You don't tell me how do they manage it? Gyer—By marrying famous women.—Chicago News.

Mr. Mulhooly—Phwat fur are ye makin' such a noise, on that plannin'? Y'r drivin' me distracted wid y'r racket, in two paces! Daughter—Them new neighbors next door has been complainin' of my playin'. Mr. Mulhooly—Begorra, hammer harder.—New York Weekly.

Not So Bad: Mrs. Henpeck—I read this morning about a man who was arrested twenty minutes after his wedding and sent to prison for fifteen years. Isn't that awful? Mr. Henpeck—Oh, I don't know. The law doesn't compel him to take his wife to prison with him, does it?—Baltimore World.

The Different Stages: "One smile makes a flirtation. One flirtation makes two acquainted. Two acquainted makes one kiss. One kiss makes several more. Several kisses make an engagement. One engagement makes two fools. Two fools make one marriage. One marriage makes a mother-in-law. One mother-in-law makes a red-hot time!"—Ex.

Taken at Her Word: "Now," said Mrs. Biggleton's cousin at breakfast on the morning after her arrival, "don't make company of me. I want to be

OLD FAVORITES

Rory O'More.

Young Rory O'More courted Kathleen bawn; He was bold as the hawk, and she soft as the dawn; He wished in his heart pretty Kathleen to please, And he thought the best way to do that was to tease. "Now, Rory, be aisy," sweet Kathleen would cry. Reproof on her lip, but a smile in her eye— "With your tricks I don't know, in troth, what I'm about; Faith, you're teased till I've put on my cloak inside out." "Och! jewel!" says Rory, "that same is the way."

"You've threated my heart for this many a day; And 'tis plased that I am, and why not, to be sure? For 'tis all for good luck," says bold Rory O'More.

"Indeed, then," says Kathleen, "don't think of the like; For I have given a promise to soothering Mike;"

The ground that I walk on he loves, I'll be bound."

"Faith!" says Rory, "I'd rather love you than the ground."

"Now, Rory, I'll cry if you don't let me go;"

Shure I dhrame every night that I'm hating you so."

"Och!" says Rory, "that same I'm delighted to hear, For dhrames always go by contraries, my dear."

So, jewel, keep dhramin' that same till you die.

And bright mornin' will give dirty night the black lie.

An' 'tis plased that I am, and why not, to be sure,

Since 'tis all for good luck," says bold Rory O'More.

"Arrah, Kathleen, my darlin', you've teased me enough;"

Sure I've thrashed for your sake, Dinny Grimes and Jim Duff;

And I've made myself, dhramin' your health, quite a baste,

So I think, after that, I may talk to the praste."

Then Rory, the rogue, stole his arm round her neck,

So soft and so white, without freckle or speck;

And he looked in her eyes, that were beaming with light,

And he kissed her sweet lips—don't you think he was right?

"Now, Rory, leave off, sir, you'll hug me no more,

That's eight times to-day you've kissed me before."

"Then here goes another," says he, "to make sure,

For there's luck in odd numbers," says Rory O'More.

—Samuel Lover.

Break, break, break.
Break, break, break
On thy cold gray stones, O, sea!
And I would that my tongue could utter
The thoughts that arise in me.

O, well for the fisherman's boy
That he shouts with his sister at play!
O, well for the sailor lad
That he sings in his boat on the bay!

And the stately ships go on,
To the haven under the hill;
But O, for the touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still:

Break, break, break,
At the foot of the crags, O, sea!
But the tender grace of a day that is dead
Will never come back to me.

—Alfred Tennyson.

A POSTMASTER'S LOT.
Like That of a Policeman, It Is Not a Happy One.

"A postmaster's lot, like that of a policeman, is not always a happy one," remarked a department official to a Star man this morning. "If he isn't being constantly jacked up by the department, he is blamed and abused more or less by the public, so he gets it coming to him both ways."

"The department is going after fourth-class postmasters now because they are so careless in executing pension vouchers, and the first thing some of the first citizens in their communities will know will be that they have been summarily fired out of the service for failing to give heed to the department's orders."

The Secretary of the Interior has reported that the auditor for his department is hampered and delayed in the auditing of the accounts of the several United States pension agents through the want of the exercise of proper care on the part of the fourth-class postmasters in affixing the stamp of their offices to vouchers for pensions executed before them as authorized by law.

"The main points of defects in the use of a postmark stamp on pension vouchers are indistinctness of impression and variance of date from that given in the jurat. If the impression made by the postmark stamp is not clear and distinct, so as to show the date and the name of the postoffice and the State, a pen or pencil must not be used to complete the impression."

"Postmasters are instructed to test their stamps on a separate piece of paper before making an impression upon a pension voucher, and to see that the stamp will make a clean and clear impression, and that the date is correct. Only one impression must be made on the voucher at the time of its execution."

"Vouchers returned to postmasters because of imperfect impression of the postmark stamp must be re-stamped, showing the date of the ex- to him."

ception of the voucher, instead of the date on which the second impression was made.

"Postmasters are informed that continued failure to comply with the requirements of the law in this respect may be considered cause for removal, so they had better get a move on themselves, and act accordingly. Postmasters will find the law set out in section 281 of the postal laws and regulations, and they had better study up, or some of them will lose their billets."—Washington Star.

FIREMAN'S ADVICE.

Don't Jump from Burning Building Till Rescue is Impossible.

"Were you ever caught in a fire? Pray that you never may be, but if you ever are one of the unfortunate, heed this advice given by the vice, an Chief Swingsley, of the St. Louis Fire Department, who says that in forty-nine out of every fifty cases where persons jump from burning buildings and are killed or injured they would be rescued if they waited until the arrival of the firemen."

"What persons should do if cut off from escape is to shut the door of the room in which they are and make for the nearest window. The best way is to crawl. There is always a space next the floor where the air is good. Smoke always rises. I don't care if a building is filled with dense smoke, a window can be reached by crawling and keeping the head close to the floor. Persons should get on the outside of the window. The room may be filled with fire, but it will take some time before the fire reaches them. Persons should wait until their clothes catch on fire before jumping. It is almost sure death to jump."

"Burning buildings do not burn immediately. They are generally burning at least half an hour before they begin to fall. Even if the building begins to fall, the portion where one is may not fall. Of course, when persons are placed in great danger, minutes seem like hours. The engines get to fires in the majority of cases within a few minutes after the alarm has been given. Another thing that I am reminded of is the fact of how few persons know the location of fire alarm boxes nearest to their residences, and how to give an alarm. Every one should familiarize himself with the location of the box and how to turn on an alarm."—Washington Star.

CONVERSATION AS A FINE ART.

Lessons in Talking Should Become Part of Our Education.

"Before these days of delightfully written and widely distributed descriptions of passing events, conversation was regarded as an artistic accomplishment, and valued a great deal more highly than it is at present," said a matron in the New York Tribune. "We hear so many curious facts, we see so much more of the world than our coach-traveling ancestors, that the spirit of astonishment is less easily conjured than of old, when the sciences had destroyed fewer of our illusions and mankind was less analytical. Crispness, conciseness and humor are the indispensable ingredients of the dish offered to the jaded mental appetites of the old and young of to-day. Lessons in the art of conversation should be considered quite as necessary to a girl whose mind is expanding in the hothouse of her little school world as instruction in the sciences or modern languages. The chief difficulty, apart from the girl herself, would be to find a teacher competent to make the study both profitable and interesting. But the cause is well worth a struggle, and the only thing is steady, serious, daily cultivation. Some people are born with a turn for conversation; it comes by nature to them to make the apt repartee, the sympathetic phrase, when occasion calls for it; others have the airy manners, the speaking glance from liquid eyes, the reserve thawing, contagious laugh. These are gifts of the favored few; but we are all endowed with the faculty of intelligible speech, and it behoves us to regard the making the utmost of it—not as a mere frivolity, but as a duty to our social neighbors."

FINDS UNCLE SAM SLOW IN PAYING.

James M. Wilbur, of New York, is 70 years of age, but he expects to live long enough to make the United States pay him \$45,000 for extra work done on the New York postoffice building twenty-eight years ago. The building has outlived its usefulness and now is to be replaced by a new one.

At the time Mr.

Wilbur was a com-

tractor in good cir-

cumstances. Now

he is poor, partially blind, and afflicted with rheumatism. He is trying to make a living selling rubber stamps while waiting for Uncle Sam to pony up. He has no love for ex-President Cleveland, who vetoed his little bill after it had been passed by Congress. The old man's account has been favorably reported by the House eight times and three times the Senate has passed it, but the red tape of government procedure proved a bar every time Mr. Wilbur got ready to sign his receipt.

A too zealous desire to hear both sides of the story is really a weakness for gossip.

Every wife has the inward hope that her husband's next wife will be mean

to him.

education of the voucher, instead of the date on which the second impression was made.

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CARE OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

By Dr. E. C. Sweet, of Chicago.

Whenever it is possible, all contagious diseases should be sent to a hospital for treatment; frequently, however, this cannot be done and it is found necessary to treat the patient in the home. Such being the case isolation of the patient is the first thing to be looked after. For this purpose a room should be chosen in the upper story and if possible the sunny side of the house. It should be cleared of all pictures, cloth chairs, carpets, sofas, etc. Nothing should be left in the room which cannot afterwards be thoroughly disinfected, unless it be cheap books, pictures, toys, etc., that can be burned after the illness is over.

The contents of the room should include bed, bed clothing, wooden chairs, table, couch for the nurse and a stove or fireplace, the latter if possible. The door should be kept closed, and outside a sheet should be tacked up, hung so as to reach the floor; this sheet should be kept constantly wet with some antiseptic solution; a tablespoonful of carbolic acid in two quarts of water makes a very good solution and one easily prepared. The nurse should not be permitted to mix with the rest of the household, and all dishes, utensils, etc., in which food is sent up should be washed and rinsed in carbolic acid water before they are sent down. Children should not be permitted to attend school, or other public places when contagious diseases are in the home. The ordinary diseases requiring such isolation are scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, measles, mumps, and chicken-pox. Typhoid fever and erysipelas do not need to be isolated, influenza cannot be isolated it spreads so rapidly, while smallpox is so dreaded and so very contagious that isolation can hardly be trusted to the individual family.

After recovery the room should be closed up and disinfected for twenty-four hours. There are several good disinfecting agents, but the best and one most used at the present time is formaline; a pound of this should be used to a medium sized room; after the gas has been in the room for twelve hours, the windows can be opened. Then all cloth goods must be washed and boiled. All woolen materials as well as the walls of the room should be thoroughly washed with the carbolic solution, then after the room is thoroughly aired by the admission of air and sunlight it will be ready for occupation again.

CHURCH PROPERTY SHOULD BE TAXED.

By Rev. Madison C. Peters, D. D., of Baltimore.

The general theory of all just taxation is reciprocal service. Judge Cooley, in his "Law of Taxation," says: "The protection of the government being the consideration for which taxes are demanded, all parties who receive or who are entitled to that protection may be called upon to render the equivalent." It costs the community something to enjoy the use of property. If the church paid taxes, it would pay its fair and honest share to secure its enjoyment of the use of property.

The state avoids a deficiency in its revenues by transferring to other property increased taxation, not by the voluntary action of the taxpayers, but by the compulsion of law, all of which is out of consonance with our republican institutions. The founders of our republic wisely separated church and state. But if he are taxed for the support of churches, it cannot justly be said that church and state are separated. The churches enjoy no immunity from the operations of the law of God.

They place roofs upon their buildings to keep out the

work will never hurt me," she murmured.

As soon as she knocked the door opened and disclosed a young man.

"You have come in answer to my advertisement?" he asked in a deep, rich voice.

She nodded assent.

"Will you come in and play some accompaniments, then?"

She entered a small, nicely furnished room, with a piano in one corner and a violin resting on the table. It was a medium size piano of a German make, and by striking a few chords she found that it had a deep, sweet tone. Now that she had arrived so far all her fear vanished.

"I suppose you have had a good many answers to your advertisement," she said, while she was selecting some music.

"Oh, yes, quite a number," he replied. "But such playing! It fairly set my teeth on edge. Suppose we try this?"

The piece he placed upon the piano was Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata." Marion's face lighted up, for it was one of her favorites and she had played it many times. He observed the look and smiled. "You are familiar with this?"

"Oh, yes," she answered, "I am very fond of it."

He played it through, and when they had finished it he praised her warmly. "It is such a relief to hear good music. If you had been through what I have to-day you would sympathize with me."

After they had arranged the time and money and Marion had started to go, she turned back and asked Mr. Jeffrey if he would keep her name private, as her mother objected to having her work, and she did not wish her to know of it.

"Your wishes shall certainly be respected," he replied.

All the way home Marion thought of the young musician. His frank, open countenance, his fine eyes and, above all, his exquisite playing haunted her strangely. She went each day to his studio, and they both thoroughly enjoyed their music. He finally visited Marion with his violin and they played together all the evening, much to the pleasure of Mrs. Dudley. After that he dropped in frequently and they spent many pleasant evenings together. Little by little she learned that he lived in one of the small Western towns and had come to Boston in order to study under a competent master. He confided to her all his hopes and ambitions, and she cheered and encouraged him when his courage failed.

One day when Marion went to his

rain, and put up lightning rods to prevent lightning striking them. If God does not vary his laws for the benefit of churches, why should the state be expected to do so?

It is argued that many churches are not self-sustaining at present and that to tax them would render them still less so. Thousands are less able to provide for their children because of the tax collector. Why should the laborer pay taxes upon his humble home and the religious corporation be exempt? Make all property bear its just and equal share of taxation and you lessen the laborer's burden. When the workingman feels that his burden is heavier because the magnificent possessions of the church are omitted from the tax roll, do you wonder that the church loses its power over him?

In 1850 the church property of the United States which paid no taxes, municipal or state, amounted to \$7,000,000. In 1860 the amount had doubled. In 1870 it was \$36,483,587. The census of 1880 reported the alleged value of church edifices, the lots on which they stand and their furnishings, as \$680,687,106. This does not include parsonages, lots, monasteries, convents, schools, colleges, etc. A conservative estimate of the value of the church property of all sects in the country is \$20,000,000,000.

The taxation of church property is in the interest of American principles and in harmony with the experience of nations. Exemption is a relic of the principle of church and state, inherited from the old world, and not yet eliminated from our political system.

REMEDY FOR TRUSTS.

By J. J. Hill, President Great Northern R. R.

There are different kinds of trusts. Some of them are formed for good purposes and serve the public welfare, and the President and members of Congress and other intelligent people ought to be able to discriminate between honest and dishonest corporations. Take Herr Krupp, the great German ironmaster, who died recently, as an example. He was a very rich and powerful and benevolent monopolist, and made Germany richer and more prosperous and his 45,000 employees happy. There are other good monopolies. The large number of consolidated corporations are honest and well managed and are for the public welfare. Others, however, were organized for speculative purposes and capitalized at enormous figures to sell stock to people who don't know any better than to buy it, and such schemes ought to be crushed out. The remedy is simple. Compel them to make a show-down before they are allowed to put their stock on the market. Make them show what they have got and what it is worth. If a company in Rhode Island wants to sell stock in California it ought to be required to give people out there an honest statement of its business, as national banks and insurance companies are compelled to do.

DEFECTS OF MODERN PREACHING.

By Prof. Charles W. Pearson.

Jesus told the scribes and pharisees that they had made "the word of God of none effect through their tradition." Very many of our religious teachers of to-day are doing the same thing. Modern preaching lacks truth and power. The Bible is the most precious of all books. Its teaching that man is the child of God and heir of heaven ennobles human life and is the great basis of virtue, happiness and high achievement. The Bible is a noble collection of law, history, biography, precept and poetry.

studio she found it deserted. Thinking that he had gone out for a few minutes and would be right back, she sat down and began to read. Ten minutes passed by, and still he did not come. She got up and went over to the piano. Fastened to the stool she found the following message:

Dear Marion—Received a telegram this morning. Father very ill, so I had to go home. Did not have time to send you word. In haste, DICK.

She re-read it. How lonesome it was without him! Supposing he should not come back? If his father died, he probably would not. With a little sob, she laid her head on the piano stool.

Just then a door opened and Dick rushed in. He had received another telegram when he reached the station that his father was better, and not to come home. He stopped short when he saw the figure kneeling at the piano.</p

THE ENTERPRISE.

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One Year, in advance \$1.50
Six Months, 75
Three Months, 40

Advertising rates furnished on application.

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SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
BRANCH OFFICE, 202 Sansome St., San Francisco, Room 4, third door.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1903.

From mayor of Chicago to President of the United States is a tremendous leap, but Carter Harrison thinks he is equal to it.

We have the thirteenth annual report of the California State Board of Trade, for the year of 1902, made by its president, Gen'l N. P. Chipman. The report is replete with valuable information concerning California, its products, soil, climate and resources.

The season of winds and dry weather has begun. All property owners should take every possible precaution against fire. All sorts of rubbish should be cleaned away from about the houses and out-houses, and careful watch kept on stove pipes, flues and everything by or through which a blaze might be started.

It looks now as if an electric road connecting this town and its factories with the City of San Francisco would shortly become an accomplished fact. Work on the survey begins today. Construction will follow immediately the surveying is done. This is good news for our people. It will give a fresh impetus to the growth of this industrial town.

We have received the March number of the "Statistician and Economist," published by Louis P. McCarty of San Francisco, Cal. The Statistician and Economist is a monthly periodical of 128 pages, devoted to presenting in a condensed and convenient form the practical facts of knowledge and science. If the March number is a criterion of future issues it is certainly a most valuable publication. The March number contains the following special notice:

To intended future patrons and subscribers of the Monthly Edition of the Statistician and Economist, we would say: that the future issues of this work will contain from 25 to 50 new pages each month. The Chronology and Necrology, both foreign and domestic, will be brought down with in the next three issues—to within 30 days of date. Everything that is bought, sold, drunk, eaten, or worn, will be quoted in future numbers. It will contain no matter that is not general in its character. The main features will be unique and unlike any other publication (of a monthly issue) now in existence. Send in your subscriptions.

To LOUIS P. McCARTY,
Publisher "Statistician and Economist," 929 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Cal.

The subscription price is \$2.50 per annum in advance and the paper is well worth the money.

ARBOR DAY IN CALIFORNIA.

A new midwinter gala day has been added to California's list of festivals. Her citrus fairs, rose tournaments and blossom fetes begin to trail their bloom and waft their fragrance over the state about the time the first snows are hushing the eastern world to sleep. From the early ripening of oranges in November to the bursting of the pink-tinted almond bloom of February and March there's a triumphal procession of Californian festal days whose places in the calendar are marked with a red letter.

The new gala day will be known as Arbor day, and its place on Nature's calendar will be marked by the planting of a tree. Indeed, its birthday was recorded by the planting of 1042 trees.

It comes midway in the season of festes, its first observance having been on the 16th of January of this year, 1903, and midway is its place geographically, also, for it first saw the light in Stockton, the gateway city of Central California.

January was selected as the best month for transplanting trees in central California and plans for Arbor day were made. State University experts aided by advising as to the conditions of soil. Trees were selected through expert advice with relation to their probable growth in such conditions. A hustling committee was appointed to secure subscriptions from the public to pay for the trees and defray expense of staking. About \$1300 was so secured. Letters were sent the various lodges, societies, clubs and unions in the city inviting them to co-operate in the good work. In nearly every case they sent a delegation to represent them on Arbor day and in each such case contributed generously to the general fund. —L. Clare Davis in Sunset Magazine for April.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

University of California, April 18, 1903.—A Department of Architecture which is to provide a course of four full years, like the courses in Mining, Civil Engineering, Irrigation, Electrical Engineering, Agriculture, for April.

or Chemistry, was established at the last meeting of the regents, and Mr. John Galen Howard of New York appointed Professor of Architecture and head of the Department. Professor Howard a year ago was chosen Supervising Architect of the University, as one of the foremost of American architects. Under his direction are being built the half million dollar Memorial Mining Building given by Mrs. Hearst, the new open-air amphitheater, seating 8000 spectators, given by Mr. William R. Hearst, and the temporary physiological laboratory for Professor Jacques Loeb, for which Mr. Rudolph Spreckels gave \$25,000. He is to build also the new "California Hall," for which an appropriation was made by the last Legislature and to have charge of all future improvements on the University site.

This new School of Architecture will provide great opportunity for California students, as they will receive instructions from a man of broad training in America and France, of wide practical experience in construction on a large scale in New York, Boston, and elsewhere in the East, and of high artistic ideals. The nearness of San Francisco, where there is ample opportunity to observe building operations on a large scale, and the opportunities of sharing in the erection of new University buildings, will be of great advantage to the architectural students.

GLOBE SIGHTS.

Some men play to the grand stand, and do not accomplish much.

Usually you furnish your enemy the club with which he beats you.

The man with the loudest voice usually has the least business ability.

Nothing looks quite as dilapidated as a tilted monument in a cemetery.

You all know how girls fade as soon as they marry. Some girls begin to fade as soon as they are engaged.

A woman takes comfort in a future heaven, but a man thinks it is joy enough not to believe in a future hell.

We do not wish to complain, but girl children are beginning to demand at a younger age than ever that men tip their hats to them.

If the romantic girl of sixteen should get a glimpse of the kind of a man she will marry at twenty-six, his looks would cause her to faint or scream.

Men write a great many calm, sensible, and judicious letters, but they are the kind that are never made public.

Whenever we see a school teacher who is a great stickler for what is proper, we wonder if she would find fault with the mistake in a love letter. —Atchison Globe.

RUMORS OF A COMPROMISE.

The Case of the Mills Estate Will Probably Be Dismissed Tuesday.

The attorney for the Mills estate made a motion in the Superior Court on Thursday asking that the case be reset for trial. Judge Buck continued the matter until next Tuesday.

There is a rumor current that a compromise has been effected but those connected with the estate will not admit it. It is thought when the matter comes up next Tuesday the case will have been amicably settled out of Court and that the formality of dismissing the famous suit remains to be accomplished. It is said the foreign heirs are anxious for a settlement. —Times Gazette.

ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.

An equable and healthful climate.

The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.

Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

The Shepherd and His Flock.

A certain good bishop was in Italy for his health, and while walking in the country one day he met a small girl who was tending some pigs. The animals were giving her a great deal of trouble, and the good bishop offered to stay and watch the ones that were grunting and rooting in a ditch while the little shepherdess went to catch two runaways that had strayed from the fold. When she came back, the reverend gentleman stroked the unkempt curly head of the child and asked her how much she earned by her hard work and was told that she received 4 soldi a day.

"Do you know," said he, "that I, too, am a shepherd? But I earn much more than you."

"Ah, yes," answered the little peasant. "but, no doubt, you tend many more pigs than I do."

Made Him Ashamed.

The Chicago man had been talking boastfully, after the manner of his species, but the New York man took him down several pegs very neatly by observing:

"My dear sir, do you know that Chicago time is actually one hour slower than New York time?"

As for the Chicago man, he was coved with confusion and presently stole away.—Smart Set.

DOINGS OF WOMEN

The Old-Fashioned Mother.

"Where is the old-fashioned mother who, with her innumerable duties, found time to devote to her children; who felt that they were entrusted to her for a brief time only; that they, in turn, were to be history makers, and that she was responsible for their early training; who was mother, sister, friend?" Thus walls a Jeremiad of the press bemoaning the substitution of hired nurses for maternal care and attention, and continues: "Whence will come the strong men and women of our nation if the mothers are to fritter away the futures of their children at clubs and bridge whist and social dissipations? The queen-mother has abdicated the mightiest throne in the world, that of the nursery, for a king-dom far other than that where righteousness rules."

To the old-fashioned mother the mighty manhood of America doffs its hat. For the old-fashioned mother is still with us, and to stay. Modern science has wrought many improvements that would make our ancestors stare could they return to earth, but one familiar figure they would still find here: that of the old-fashioned mother. For she cannot be improved upon. Before the mighty mystery of motherhood man stands hushed in awe; this silken cord of sisterhood that binds the mothers of to-day to those of all the ages. What has been the mightiest power since the world began? The mother's influence. And is it likely that at this late hour the queens of America would willingly relinquish the jeweled scepter for a torch wherewith to chase the will-o'-the-wisps of social delights?

But there are no fashions in motherhood, so why speak of the old-fashioned mother? The dictators of women's wardrobes who send forth their royal commands each season issue no such bulletins of advance styles as these: "The correct thing for mothers this winter is to be seen frequently with their children in public. The latest fashionable fad is for mothers to kiss their children on bidding them good-night." Or "The newest wrinkle indulged in by fashionable mothers is telling them stories on Sunday afternoons, gathered together about the fireside. Even ultra-feminine mothers now permit their children to clamber upon their laps." No, the duties and the privileges of motherhood are dependent upon neither time nor the whims of fashion. Mothers faithful to their sacred trust there may be, but now happily few are in comparison with the millions of noble mothers who to-day share the magnificent honor of training up the coming generation of American men and women.—Housekeeper.

Oldest Teacher Is to Retire.

How many persons Miss Priscilla Redfield, of Gloucester, N. J., has taught in her career, she is unable to say, but she has survived fifty-four years of active service in the schoolroom. During that time she has seen the wonderful developments in educational methods, kept abreast of the work, and seen her pupils take positions in every walk of life.

Lawyers, doctors, ministers, business men and boys who have landed in jail have been among her scholars. Nearly two-thirds of the population of Gloucester learned how to read and write under Miss Redfield's watchful eye. Miss Redfield is still hale and hearty, and would like to continue teaching several more decades, but the State board recently granted her an annuity, and in order to get the allowance she must retire.

The Silence.

In what far country shall I find you, dear.
Who waited at the end of every day
With comfort and with blessing, when the way
Was rough to climb, and weariness was near?

Will it be springtime or the waning year?
Morning or evening, golden skies or gray?

And, oh, what word will be for me to say
To tell my heart out and outbrave my fear?

You will not answer, though I wait to know!

You give no sign, although I strain to see

The frail spring shadows throng, the white clouds pass.

The apple blossoms shed drifts of petal'd snow—

Is it from some far heaven you call to me.

Or do you wait beneath this hillside grass?

—Arthur Ketchum, in Ainslee's Magazine.

More Exercise.

All exercise is good, even if some kinds of exercise are better than others.

Walking is the top notch in the list, and it has the inestimable advantage of being within the reach of all, except severely crippled men and women. We are not sensible in this matter at all, for we walk long distances without purpose and take a car to our daily work.

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The Chicago man had been talking boastfully, after the manner of his species, but the New York man took him down several pegs very neatly by observing:

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THE EARS.

Large ears, drooping at the top, belong to persons more animal than human.

In human beings of low or debased mental standard the ears are large and fleshy. Note those of idiots, cretins, etc.

Ears in which the "hem" is flat, as if smoothed down with a flatiron, accompany a vacillating mind and cold, unromantic disposition.

When there is no lobe and the ear widens from the bottom upward, the owner is of a selfish, cunning and revengeful disposition.

Large round ears with a neat "hem" around their border, well carved, not flat, indicate a strong will and a bulldog tenacity of purpose.

When the ear is oval in form, with the lobe slightly but distinctly marked, it indicates for its owner a lofty ideality, combined with a morbidly sensitive nature.

The person who has an ear with a rounded, ovate top is almost without exception one with a placid disposition and a nature that pines to love and be loved in return.

A Mechanical Catastrophe.

Smarticus—Hear about Hardlink's experience with the automatic electric waver in N.Y.K?

Sparticus—No. What was it?

Smarticus—He picked out his order, decided he'd take Bermuda onion and dropped in his money. But the confounded machine sprung a leak on him.—Baltimore American.

The day after he asks her to marry him she goes around the house and takes inventory of the gizmos which are hers and which she can take with her.—Atchison Globe.

Read the Signs.

The Young Man—I have known for a long time past that you cared for me.

The Lady—Really! How is that?

The Young Man—from the fact that your people put themselves out of their way to snub me.

Sincerity is the basis of all true friendship. Without sincerity it is like a ship without ballast.

THE MORNING BATH.

An admirable way to take the morning bath by those who dread a daily plunge into cold water is recommended by an authority as follows: Stand in hot water deep enough to cover the ankles, fill a basin with cold water and sponge the body off quickly. Dry and rub vigorously and get into flannels before drying the feet. This is better for any one than daily immersion. It is the rubbing more than the water that is needed. Sponging off gives the excuse for the after rubbing, and the good result is gained.

THE OLD RECIPE.

Here is a recipe for the bite of a mad dog taken from the "Universal Magazine of Knowledge," published by John Hinton at the King's Arms in Newgate street, London, May, 1753: "Take the youngest shoots of the elder tree, peel off the outside rind, then, scraping off the green rind, take two handfuls of it, which simmer a quarter of an hour in five pints of ale. Strain it off and when cold put it in bottles. Take half a pint, make warm the first thing in the morning and the last at night and be sure to keep yourself warm; also bathe the part affected with some of the liquor warmed, the dose to be repeated the next new or full moon after the first. It is good for cattle as well as the human species."

TOWN NEWS

Very little sickness in town.
Go to Kauffmann's for foot gear.
Big gang of men at work on the road.
Bob Carroll is busy gathering in taxes.
The quarry employs fifty men at present.
County Surveyor Gilbert was in town Wednesday.
Mrs. Poulain has had the exterior of her saloon repainted.
Work is progressing at the Jupiter Steel Company's new plant.
H. P. Tyson Esq. of San Francisco was a visitor here on Saturday last.
The new iron and concrete bridges on San Bruno road are about finished.
Contractor Healy has begun work for another cottage for Dr. Plymire.
Mr. W. J. Martin returned from his northern trip on Saturday of last week.

San Mateo County Teachers' Institute will convene at Redwood City next week.

Charles Coombes is once more able to be up and around after a long siege of sickness.

Fresh stock spring goods, latest styles and lowest prices at the People's Store.

Mrs. G. Ripley has had the interior of her cottage on Commercial avenue repainted and tinted.

Special Pension Agent Harsch of San Francisco was in town on official business Wednesday.

The Board of Fire Commissioners are taking the preliminary steps for forming a hose company.

Ayres & Co., at the old drug store, keep everything needed in the line of drugs and druggists supplies.

Mrs. Harry Loomis returned during the fore part of the week from a brief visit with friends at Petaluma.

Mrs. John Brandrup's condition remains unchanged. Mrs. Brandrup is at her sister's in San Francisco.

Fred Nichols took the telegrapher's examination in San Francisco last Saturday and is now an operator.

The United Railroads of San Francisco has a large force of men at work putting in the machinery at the Millbrae power house.

Miss Bertha Bacher is spending the week with friends and relatives at San Jose. Miss Fuller of San Mateo is teaching in her place.

No signs of improvement in the condition of Rudolph Gollnik, who is receiving treatment at the German Hospital in San Francisco.

Genl. Manager Sloan of our new electric railway was in town Wednesday making arrangements for the survey of the line, which begins today.

Dr. Hudgens returned the first of the week to Millbrae after a visit to the Tonopah mines. The doctor has extensive and valuable interests in the Tonopah mines.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Eikerenkotter, at the County Farm, April 11, 1903. Mr. Eikerenkotter is superintendent of the farm.—San Mateo Times.

During the latter part of last week J. Fourie, who was released from the Agnews Hospital about a month ago, showed signs of mental derangement and was again returned to that institution on Saturday.

Supervisor Eikerenkotter has cut down the hill between Grand and Lux avenues on the San Bruno road some five feet, and San Bruno road from the Grand Hotel to Grand avenue is now of uniform grade.

A party from this place, including Mrs. Patchell, Mrs. W. J. Martin, Dr. and Mrs. Plymire, Miss Phillips, Mr. Brill and others, went down to San Mateo Thursday to pay a visit to the San Mateo Lodge Order of Eastern Star.

Surveys begin the surveys on the grades for the South San Francisco Electric and Power Company's road today. Mr. Lane is engineer in charge of the work. The company hopes to have the electric line to our water front completed within ninety days.

Mr. J. Fourie was returned to Agnews on Monday. Mr. Fourie was committed to Agnews some months since and improved so that he was given a permit to visit his family, but his mental condition became bad and it was found necessary to send him back to Agnews for treatment.

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; leases and other conveyancing done; taxes and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Postoffice building.

Miss Vera Vallejo, who has been spending a couple of weeks with friends and relatives in San Francisco, is now enjoying a visit with Miss Annie McGovern in South San Francisco. We know she will have very pleasant visit, for all who know Miss McGovern speak highly of her natural talent and pleasant manner of entertaining. Miss Annie, we trust you will soon make us a visit.—Coast Advocate-Pennant.

Reward!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of \$10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

For Rent.

The Exchange Building for hotel purposes. For full particulars inquire of W. J. Martin.

ROLL OF HONOR OF SAN BRUNO SCHOOL.

Eighth Grade—Mae Dervin, George Kauffmann, John Martin, Marion Miner, Wesley Todd.
Seventh Grade—Willie Hyland, Reuben Inman.
Sixth Grade—Julius Bianchi, Lena Eikerenkotter, Anna Dervin, Arthur Harder, Dan Hyland, Alfred Raspatori, Josie Russi.

Fifth Grade—Willie Bolla, Emma Eikerenkotter, Eddie Farrell, Dora Harder, Grace Martin, Albert Todd.
Fourth Grade—Alma Abeling, Flossie Davis, Rollie Davis, Hilma Hedin, Bernice Todd.

Third Grade—Otto Bissett, Eddie Bergman, Charlotte Davis, Martin Hyland, Thomas Hickey, Alfred Inman, Gertrude Karbe, Inez McGlothlin, Manuel Maderas, Elsie Stamm.

Second Grade—Anna Abeling, Lizzie Devenchentzi, Roy Kelllogg, Charles Martin, Viola McWilliams, Louise Palany, Christie Weite.

First Grade—Sophie Abeling, Paul Bergman, Carl Clauson, Leslie Clauson, Frank Fischer, John Fischer, John Foley, Etienne Forcadas, Marie Fourie, Martha Klotz, Amelio Lucchesi, Joseph Mottle, Fred Senard.

MONDAY'S SUICIDE.

On Monday a man named John Boyle discovered the body of a man reclining against a gum tree on the north side of Mission road and about 300 yards below Uncle Tom's Cabin.

A closer inspection showed that the man was dead and the case was reported to the authorities and an inquest was held Monday evening by Acting Coroner E. E. Cunningham. The circumstances all point to suicide. A broken hand glass and an American bulldog revolver were found by the body, also a canvas bag containing a supply of German periodicals which the deceased had been engaged in peddling from house to house. The man was identified by Mr. Gries of San Bruno and by Richard Harder of this place as August Luetzschot of 145 Perry street, San Francisco. The deceased had evidently proceeded in the most deliberate manner, and after seating himself with his back against a large gum or eucalyptus tree had held the hand glass with his left hand and aimed the pistol with his right hand. The ball pierced the right temple and entered the brain. Death must have been instantaneous. No cause for the deed is known. Deceased was 42 years of age, a native of Germany, unmarried and leaves a sister, Mrs. Louise Diescher of 183 Seventh street, San Francisco, Cal. The body was removed to the city for interment on Tuesday.

COUNTY BOARD IN SESSION

Official Business Transacted By the Supervisors at Monday's Meeting.

The Board of Supervisors met in regular session Monday. There were present Chairman Coleman and Supervisors McEvoy, Debenedetti, McCracken and Eikerenkotter.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

The following communication was read by the Clerk and ordered filed.

Redwood City, Cal., April 17, 1903.—To the Honorable, the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Mateo, State of California: I have received notice through the public press that you propose to enact an ordinance looking to the collection of the sum of one (\$1) dollar for burial permits.

From the same source I learn that it is your intention to place the collection of the tax, assessment or license in the hands of the health officer of the county, and allow him to retain fifty (50) per cent of the amounts collected by him, as his compensation for issuing such burial permits.

As the Tax Collector and License Collector of the County of San Mateo I protest and object to any action on your part whereby the health officer, or any other person or officer, shall be injected into the official directory of this county for the purpose of collecting taxes, licenses or other public revenues. Under the law as it exists I am charged with the right and the duty to collect for the county all sums due it for taxes, licenses and revenues (except such moneys as may be collectable by the other county officers as appertaining to their respective offices). For the performance of such duties I receive a salary as Tax Collector and a commission of ten (10) per cent as License Collector, and I stand ready and willing to collect all sums of money due to the county for taxes, licenses and revenue.

Section 20 of the county government act provides for the appointment of a health officer, defines his duties and fixes his salary and compensation, for it says: "And receive for his services a compensation not to exceed six hundred (\$600) dollars per annum." Inasmuch as your health officer is now receiving fifty (\$50) dollars per month from the county any action by you, whereby he would receive additional compensation, would be void. The provisions of Section 6, Article XI and other provisions of the Constitution of California seem to prohibit any action whereby the salary or compensation of an officer can be increased during his term of office. In addition, it is to be suggested that only the Legislature of the State possesses the power to fix salaries and create office. If the object of the proposed ordinance is to benefit the county treasury it is unnecessary to pay fifty (50) cents for issuing each burial permit when my fee is only ten (10) cents for the same service.

In addition to the honor attached to the holding of public office the emoluments derived therefrom are important features; whatever belongs to my offices as compensation I want and must insist on having. I do not know upon what theory you can be stowed the collection of county revenue upon the health officer. With equal propriety you might designate the Sheriff, or any other county officer, to perform this duty. If you cannot legally impose this duty on any officer except the undersigned, you can not create an office, nor can you designate a person to perform a duty already allotted to an officer elected and qualified to perform that duty. While the powers of the Board of Supervisors are broad, the doctrine of expansion will not justify the exclusion of an officer from the rights, privileges

and emoluments of the office to which he was elected.

If your honorable board simply proposes to encumber the health officer with the duty of issuing burial permits and the collection of the sum of one (\$1) dollar for each permit, without deducting from the one (\$1) dollar any sum for collection, I can not, of course, have serious objection to offer; but a proposition which indicates a design to compensate the health officer at such an excessive rate opens up a field which renders objection necessary. I respectfully submit that as Tax Collector and License Collector I alone am entitled to collect for the county all moneys due, under the laws of the state and the ordinances of the county for taxes, license and revenue, the permit to be issued allowing the burial of a human body must come under either or some of the subjects just mentioned. Respectfully submitted.

FRANK M. GRANGER,
Tax Collector and License Collector
of the County of San Mateo, State of California.

E. F. Fitzpatrick, attorney for said Tax Collector.

The affidavit of D. E. O'Keefe showing that due and legal notices had been given to bidders in the matter of constructing a concrete bridge over Bear Gulch creek in the Third Township was filed with the Board.

Bids were opened for the construction of a new concrete arch bridge over Bear Gulch at Woodside as follows:

J. L. Byrne, M. C. Byrne and George Kreiss, \$1648.98, and extra concrete at 90 cents per cubic foot.

T. C. Rice, \$1700, and \$9.50 per cubic yard for extra concrete.

J. H. Bell, \$1490; \$10.50 per yard for extra concrete.

Clark & Henery, \$1338; extra concrete \$10 per yard.

D. E. Brown, \$1393, and \$10.50 per yard for extra concrete.

The County Surveyor's estimate of the cost of the bridge was \$1375.

On motion of McEvoy, seconded by Eikerenkotter, Clark & Henery, being the lowest bidders, were awarded the contract.

The District Attorney was instructed to draw up the contract and have the firm file the usual bond.

On motion of McCracken, the Clerk was instructed to return the certified checks to all the unsuccessful bidders.

The claim of George H. Buck for \$51.50 was objected to by McEvoy, and on his motion, seconded by Eikerenkotter, it was referred to District Attorney Bullock.

The two claims of the Sunset Telephone Company for \$7.35 and \$6.40 respectively were referred back for correction.

Supervisor McCracken was given further time to report in the matter of the Pescadero and Boulder Creek road. His report on the feasibility of a road into the Big Basin was deferred until May 18th.

District Attorney Bullock asked that the petition of Jewell and others asking that certain streets at Belmont be abandoned and closed be laid over until next meeting. His request was granted.

A communication was read from W. M. Smith of 330 Pine street, San Francisco, offering to oil the roads of the county at a fixed compensation.

On motion of McEvoy, seconded by Eikerenkotter, the County Surveyor was directed to prepare plans and estimates for a new concrete bridge over Finger creek on the county road just north of Redwood City, and also for an arch on the county road near J. J. Moore's premises at Fair Oaks.

At the request of McCracken, the clerk was directed to advertise for bids for constructing a concrete bridge in Johnson's Gulch, near San Gregorio. Bids will be opened May 18th.

No further business appearing, the Board adjourned to Monday, May 4th, at 10 o'clock.

The following claims were allowed:

GENERAL FUNDS

Times Gazette \$76.50
Peter Gianoca 5.00
A D Walsh 64.50

Bancroft-Whitney Co 3.00
F J Cooper 15.50
W B Gilbert 50.00

James Cronk 9.50
J W Field 170.10
S R Company 176.94
S R Company 37.50

Telephone Co 15.90
Telegraph Co 15.75
James Crowe 43.00
C S Coburn 1.00
C J Coburn 11.25
A D Walsh 6.40
Ruth & Robb 2.50
W B Gilbert 10.50
W B Gilbert 25.00
Indianapolis Co 59.00
Isabel M Curran 25.00
W M Barret 5.00
Pablo Vasquez 2.50
Wm Young 5.00
John Morton 57.60
J L Moore 22.50
San Mateo Lumber Co 51.75
Sunset Telephone Co 27.00
W M Barret 18.68
A Russell 25.00
J W Field 5.00
C A Hooper & Co 55.08
Sunset Telephone Co 2.25

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"POOR DIGESTION, LANGUID AND TIRED."

[An Interesting Letter Concerning Peruna.]



Miss Della Janveau, Globe Hotel, Ottawa, Ont., is from one of the oldest and best known French Canadian families in Canada. In a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio, she says:

"Last spring my blood seemed clogged up, my digestion poor, my head ached and I felt languid and tired all the time. My physician prescribed for me, but a friend advised me to try Peruna. I tried it and am pleased to state that I found it a wonderful cleanser and purifier of the system. In three weeks I was like a new woman, my appetite had increased, I felt buoyant, light and happy and without an ache or pain. Peruna is a reliable family medicine."

Adia Brittain, of Sekitan, O., writes:

"After using your wonderful Peruna three months I had great relief. I had continual heaviness in my stomach, was bilious, and had fainting spells, but they all have left me since using Peruna."—Adia Brittain.

She—Have you ever loved another? He—Yes, of course. Did you think I'd practice on a nice girl like you? ■

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds. John F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1903.

Sunshine is a good preventive of badness.

Mother will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Turn the dark side of life's picture to the wall all the time.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 981 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Are you bed every day and let the sun hit it.

TRY A TEN-CENT BOX
Adams' Sarsaparilla Pills.
(Chocolate Coated.)

For Consumption, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, 10c, 25c. Druggists.

"Is that my umbrella you have?" Most likely. Just bought it in a pawnshop."

Kentucky Favorite Whiskey always gives perfect satisfaction. It is pure, uniform, mellow. Just like velvet. Spruance, Stanley & Co., proprietors, San Francisco.

Early in life nail down a home free of all debt and make that a foundation for future operations.

Take your meals regularly. Take your rest regularly. Take "Old Gilt Edge" regularly and you can see the world with approving eyes—and it will approve of you.

There can be no higher religion than to do good as you go through life.

Men, for Good Health, today drink some "Castlewood" Bourbon, or Eye Whiskey. Highest grade Kentucky goods. Carton, McCarthy & Co., sole distributors, San Francisco.

Teacher—Bobby, name the largest known diamond. Bobby—The ace.

Beware of Ointments for Cataract that Contains Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescription of a physician as the damage they will do is ten-fold the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Cataract Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is a safe and effective remedy to open the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Cataract Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials are numerous and well known. Sold by Druggists. Price 75c. per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

What Writing to Advertisers
Please Mention This Paper

S. F. N. P. U. No. 17, 1903.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS
Safely Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSULT

CURIOSITIES OF SOUND.

Every Noise Has Its Corresponding Note on the Musical Scale.

In very high or mountainous regions sounds become diminished in loudness so that a conversation cannot be carried on in an ordinary tone of voice. In mines or in a diving bell the reverse of this is the case. Speech becomes so startling that it must be carried on in whispers to be at all endurable to the ear. Sounds of all kinds become musical if the vibrations of air are uniform and rapid enough. It is said that the puffs of an engine would make a tremendous organ peal of music if they could be made to attain the rapidity of fifty or sixty a second. Everything in nature has its keynote, as it were, and attuned to one particular musical sound. This fact can be very easily verified in everyday life. Stand near an open piano and speak in an ordinary tone. While speaking you will suddenly hear a string within reverberate to your voice. The tick of a watch, the sound of every human voice, the bark of a dog, the mew of a cat, the noise of a wagon, the roll of thunder, the fall of rain, the running of water—in fact, everything about us can easily be placed by an attentive ear on its proper musical note, one of the sounds of the scale. This is a most interesting experiment and easily verified.

It is said that the ear can distinguish eleven octaves of sound; but, as a rule, those made by quick, short vibrations are more easily conveyed. For instance, the whirr of a locust makes a more distinct impression than the sighing of the wind through the trees. A whirlwind in its approach is noiseless. It is only when it strikes some obstacle that the volume of sound becomes terrific to us. Then we receive the secondary shorter waves from the destruction of this obstacle. Tyndall says all friction is rhythmic. Flames are notoriously sensitive to sound. They will bend and flicker and even respond with a leap of quivering light to a high, shrill sound. This is another interesting experiment. If we use a glass tube with a small jet of gas, by lowering or raising it to certain points we can cause it to shriek out shrilly or to answer sympathetically to its own keynote when sung or spoken by the voice.

If we could only hear the roll of the vast oceans in harmony all around us in our everyday life, we could say with truth, indeed, what the poet only imagined:

"There's not the smallest orb which thou beholdest but in its orbit like an angel sings, still quiring to the young eyed cherubim."—Baltimore American.

Curious Time Recorder.

A naturalist while visiting Great Sanguir, one of those islands of the Indian ocean known as the Celebes, or Spice islands, found a curious time recorder lodged at the house of a rajah. Two bottles were firmly lashed together and fixed in a wooden frame. A quantity of black sand ran from one bottle into the other in just half an hour, and when the upper bottle was empty the frame was reversed. Twelve short sticks marked with notches from 1 to 12 were hung upon a string. A hook was placed between the stick bearing the number of notches corresponding to the hour last struck and the one to be struck next. The sentry announced the time by striking the hours on a large gong.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

An Atchison man is so curious that it will just kill him to die, and not know what happened next.

ADAMS' SARSAPARILLA PILLS Chocolate Coated.

For Consumption, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, 10c, 25c. Druggists.

The Lord did very well with people, considering that he did not have a Gibson pattern to go by.

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Purely vegetable, without mercurial or other mineral poisons. Cascarets, Calady, Cathartic, chronic constipation. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

God makes success an uphill road to try the material we are made of.

"The Klean, Kool Kitchen Kind" of Stoves make no smoke, smell, soot, ashes or excessive heat. Always look for trade mark.

Hirene—Mamma says we shouldn't eat too much. Archibald—But it doesn't feel like too much until after.

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When you're sick, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It's the best.

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Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles of Water Front** on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly **FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE**.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

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